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Weather Forecast for Sunday. Washington, April 21.-For Oklahoma and Indian

rritory: Sunday fair; light northerly winds. For Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska: Fair weather;

A BRITISH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. It is not at all difficult to account for the creat friendliness Great Britain is now displaying toward the United States, and that without taking into consideration the ties of blood, language and commerce which re supposed to knit the two nations. In diplomatic circles it is an axiom that when ne nation proposes an alliance with an-

other the true motive must be looked for outside of sentimental considerations. Propositions of that character are never ade unless the nation making them sees for itself some substantial advantage, and he talk that is now going on in Great Britain about an English-American allince is based upon motives which are selfish, though perhaps none the less worthy

Great Britain to-day is practically isolatd from the other nations of Europe. In he Chinese affair she has been left out in the cold by both Russia and France, and the probabilities are that she will never be able to recover her advantages there without a war with Russia. In refusing join the other great powers in their pposition to Japan she assumed the posior, that she was able to protect her own interests without the aid of the concert, hose interests aside in the partition of the favors of the Orient. It is true that Engand might still form an alliance with Germany, but this is scarcely to be hoped n the face of a German opinion which is thus voiced by a semi-official newspaper in Berlin: "We admire the English people nd could not think of anything worse for civilization than to see them crushed, but ve cannot close our eyes to the fact that England is in a very precarious position. She cannot make good all her threats, and must withdraw some of them or be crushed.

With the other nations of Europe practically arrayed against her, England has nowhere else to turn except to the United States, and her longing in this direction is plainly set forth in a recent editorial in the St. James Gazette as follows:

"No combination could be made that would be as satisfactory as a league with the United States, supposing the people of America were willing to enter into one. In no part of the world do England and the United States stand opposed to one another, as the British empire is opposed to the dual alliance, Meanwhile they have occasion to act the Antilles the interests of the Union are the relations of the two are reversed. We are mainly concerned, and America only in a secondary degree. But there is no real antagonism between us in either region. The United States have interests beyond their own border to which they must attend, and which must needs draw them into relations of amity or rivalry with other powers. The time for alliance has come for them, and they can no longer afford to look upon the conflicts of Euroean powers as something remote and as being no concern of theirs. It may be a fortunate thing for both that this should be the case just when it is so very possible for England and the United States to act together. We say 'may be' because everything depends on the willingness of the people of the United States to form relations of amity, and to co-operate with us for a common purpose. On our side there is every disposition, and we claim to have shown it in our acts. It is now for them to take the next step. They can, by speaking a word in regard to China, make it clear to the world that the two Anglogether."

It is very true that England has shown her friendliness in her acts. 3he scarcely could have gone further in the Spanish affair without becoming our outspoken ally in the war, and her attitude in this regard has gone a long way toward making the proposed alliance probable. It is quite easy to conceive of contingencies under which such an alliance might become cemented tight and fast. One of them would be a combined assault upon the United States by the other Continental powers, when it is certain that England would come to our assistance. On the other hand it is equally as certain that, under such an alliance, if the combined powers of Europe should assail England we would be obliged to interpose for her protection.

It is well understood what England wishes us to do at this time. It is to interfere in the China situation for the protection of the commercial interests of Great Britain, though this is scarcely a full statement of the proposition, for we have commercial interests of our own which may be cuite as much at stake as those of the other country. Our trade with China stands next to England's, and, commercially considered, we have more important interests In the Orient than Russia or France. The would like to exclude the other European nations from gaining territory in the Asiatic regions, or from any movement toward the south, which might jeopardize her Indian possessions, while our interests go no further than a demand for open Chinese ports and a fair and equal opportunity to trade there. This we now have, but if the dual alliance should lend China into the adoption of discriminating duties, or something of that sort, we might suffer almost as badly as England and would have serious reasons of our own for interfering. At any rate it is difficult to discover a very important reason why we should not give some moral backing to England in this matter. If we can preserve open trade and check the advances of Russia and France By making a formal appearance in the field | interesting to note in the same connection

of Asiatic diplomacy it would seem the

part of wisdom to do so. The kind of an alliance desired by England is thus set forth in a recent issue of the London Speaker: "We have no wish to ask the Americans to fight our battles. just as we feel convinced that they are far too proud to desire that we should fight theirs. But what we do wish, and what the wise men on both sides must mos earnestly desire, is that each nation shall feel that it has in the other a friend, a brother, on whose sympathy it can rely in its time of need."

SOME PAINTED BEADS. Some literary-minded people consider the material supplied by a great writer as a kindergarten baby looks upon its gift of wooden bends. There is entertainment and development for the little child in sorting and arranging the cubes and spheres, the reds and blues and greens, and so it comes that our literature has a most abundant supply of compliations and anthologies, and that we are confronted on every hand with birthday books and calendars and advertising memorandum pads which are enhanced by a wonderful rarity of effective

quotations. We can do nothing but encourage the kindergarten work, and we cannot cavil at the patient application which brings tdhalf a dozen poets have said about love or friendship or fragile flowers, how the thought of a noted novelist may be adapted to the passing periods of the year, or in what a clever manner wit and wisdom, solemn truth and happy humor, may illustrate the virtues of the most foreign com mercial commodities. That is a good wind which carries good seed, and the germinal power of fine expression may reach the fertile ground by this process when otherwise it might fall upon the stony paths and perish.

But while this possibility may not be set side, the fact remains that books of excerpts do not usually produce any suggestion or inspiration that passes beyond the momentary pleasure which comes in spending a stray bit of time upon some thing that bears the stamp of genuine worth. Yet now and then there is a notable exception, and one of these is "The Wit and Wisdom of George Eliot," which was issued a good many years ago by Roberts

Bros. from the hand of a nameless editor.

The satisfaction it gives lies very large ly in the fact that the great observations. the pungent wit, the friendly satire and the full magnetic humor of this remarkable woman are more easily separated from the creations that gave them birth than in almost any other case. Yet to one who has no previous knowledge of the novels from which they are taken, it is as if some sin gle nature were speaking out in various individual phases the things that have ap peared before it. The key to the character whose words are often given seems to sup ply, instead of the several distinctive peronalities, a changing aspect of the same individual force. Every sentence is so full of meaning, every thought is so rich and suggestive, the indefinable power of the broad, simple style is everywhere so evident that the little volume grows into a valuable possession though it may not induce the close acquaintance with George Ellot's works which would give the book its best results.

But if it produces such a strong effect in this secondary way, when it comes to a mind which holds this productive fiction in grateful and inspiring memory, the careful, appreciative fashion in which the extracts are chosen gives the work something of the force and stability of primary intogether in at least two regions. In of the greater nature the effect of a kinfluence. Such an one feels with the touch dred quality that blends with new impresions and the return of old ideas in a mos delicate and pleasant manner. Without taking the time to read again the stories that give to Amos Barton and Daniel Deronda, to Romola and Maggie Tulliver, to Mrs. Poyser and Adam Bede, Felix Holt and Silas Marner, such rare, artistic presentation, he comes upon the paragraphs that have given him in days gone by the deepest satisfaction, and in the chosen sayings of the varied characters, recognize the charm and persistence of the human nature which then appeared to him in the way of personal attraction or inexplicable understanding.

Such an experience is living over again : first intense discovery with the added quality that comes with wider experience, deeper judgment and larger literary sym pathy. And there is besides all this a certain fresh perception of the especial genius which enabled George Ellot to create those men and women who have the definite mission that belongs to spiritual life. One gets the acumulated force of her wit and wisdom, whereas in the perusal of the various stories he does not pause to consider how much there lies in these distinct, integral elements. And if he is impelled to return to this powerful fiction through the impetus of this compilation, the new reading cannot fall to be far more prolific in every noble way than could be possible in the first acquaintance

This is the highest office of such a book More and more we need to cling fast to the literary production which time has fully proved. More and more we need to go from our brilliant wooden beads to the power that shaped and colored them. To sort and count such things is all very well, but if such labor only sends us to the magic of creation, that is vastly better.

The new constitution of Louisiana gives ments involving the increase of taxation But it will take a keen court to decide where the line is to be drawn. In one way or another every election concerns the taxto be so disposed could construct this clause so as to admit taxpayers to the sufdifference in our positions is this: England frage in all elections. A curious feature their votes through an authorized agent.

> Miss Gilette, of Fitchburg, Mass., has been refused admission to the bar on the ground of her alleged immoral relation to Judge Hayden. But there has been no action toward impeaching and disbarring this man. There is seldom seen so public and flagrant an instance of the double standard of morals of which righteous complaint is made. If both the parties in this case were married and were guilty o adultery, the Worcester county bar would in accordance with its action in this matter grant a divorce to the husband of the won. an but not to the wife of the man. It is

reappoint a judge who had been expelled from church on the ground of immorality.

Mr Francis J Douglas has written an interesting account of the Library Hall Association in Cambridge which is not, as might be thought, a club for the accumulation of funds for building, but a "good citizenship" league. This organization is made up of the members of the old parties but endeavors to secure non-partisan ap proval of the best nominations made by any party, and only in the last extreme make a nomination of its own. Its method is to examine carefully the record of all the nominces and then issue a bulletin giving its selection of the best among them and sometimes its reasons for the choice. All the members who feel so disposed go to the polls and do what they can to defeat the candidates condemned by the club, but this is not a part of the duty of membership. On the whole the plan seems to have suc ceeded. Of 230 candidates indorsed in recen years, 209 have been elected.

who does not believe in the resurrection of the body can repeat the corresponding clause in the Apostles' creed, the Outlook declares that "current sentiment has given to this phrase the significance of belief in personal immortality," implying thereby gether what a Ruskin or a Shakespeare that the language does not mean precisely has acquired from the English Bible, what that which it specifically declares to be its meaning. We should rather tell the inquirer that the way to do it is to shut your eyes and gulp hard. But there is a more serious question at the bottom of the matter, and that is on the self-respect and veracity of those who accustom themselve deliberately to declare specifically that the believe what they do not believe. More ver we do not believe that current sen iment has given to the expression "resur rection of the body" any different meaning from what it always had.

> Miss Helen Gould, it seems, is one of those who do not let their left hands know what their right hands are about. And so we are assured that the few small or comparatively small, gifts to educational and hears are made public in opposition to her wishes, and are but a small fraction of the beneficences of this wealthy woman. We are glad to know it, and we will say to Miss Gould that she need not be at al ashamed of her generous disposition or fear that the world will misjudge her if she gives ever so freely and cares not a whit who knows it. By the way, one of the objects of Miss Gould's kindness is the "Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association." Could Dickens furnish a more hu morous title for a society?

> There is a new wave of uneasiness over college entrance examinations. Harvard and some other of the New England schools are apparently making their requirements more stringent, and the strain of the examination greater than ever before. On the other hand evidence is published here and there of the occasional utter inadequacy of the examination system to secure the ends desired, or indeed any end at all but placing a tremendous and often dangerous strain upon the candidates. When a young person has spent four years in a well-organized fitting school and has satisfied his instructors throughout that period that he has acquired the training and information which the course intended to give, there may be excellent discipline in asking him to summarize his acquirements at the end of the period, but it is not at all clear that it is just to judge his acquirements by a brief test in view of all the elements of uncertainty and inequality inseparable from such a test.

ican Golden Treasury of Song, has very peculiar taste, or lack of taste. Mr. Aldrich, whom a bright reviewer calls the chief of the Dilettante or Cameo-cutting school, occupies ten pages, Holmes seven and Emerson six; one selection is taken from Bayard Taylor and six from R. W. Gilder; The Commemoration Ode is absent, but there is a three-page poem by L. F. Tooker-did you ever hear of him? But considering that Mr. Knowles only graduated from college three years ago, it is not to be wondered at that he has little literary perspective and is particularly enthusiastic for the "idle singers of an empty day." The wonder is that a publisher should set so young and inexperienced a man to making a book that aspires to tival Palgrave's collection.

A New York woman complains that pa rents in that latitude are not to be brought out to a meeting for the consideration of the conditions of the public schools. What was to be a joint meeting of parents and teachers presented "two and one-half thirds" of the latter class. Yet the New York woman asks with some pertinence: "How can any woman claim that she is a good mother if the teacher of her child is a comparative stranger to her, or if she is in doubt about the physical conditions of the school where her child spends so much of its time?" It seems to be another manifestation of the inherent weakness of representative government-we forget that elected representatives are mere ly agents and fail to take the needed steps for making them responsible and making them feel the responsibility.

Ian Maclaren says that a thoroughgoing Christian is "a man with a stronger reason, kinder heart, firmer will and richer imagination than his fellows," which we fear is not a very satisfactory definition. at least not one by which synods and counclls and heresy-hunters could be guided. to women the same suffage as men upon all But it is a better definition than Lyman questions "submitted to the taxpayers as Abbott's, who says that a Christian must such," This will cover all questions of the believe in the Holy Spirit, that the Holy issue of bonds and the order of improve- Spirit spoke through holy men of old (whether exclusively, he does not say), that the utterances of the Holy Spirit are clearest and most comprehensive in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. payers as such, and a court that happened | that Jesus Christ was a unique and special manifestation of God. While Jesus Himself did not define the word, it is fair to assume that His statement of the essenof the new clause is that the women do not tials of salvation, "Love the Lord with all have to register in advance, and may east thy heart, soul and mind, and thy neighbor as thyself," would meet His approval to-day. We like it better than that of either of the doctors.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Even Secretary Sherman's warmest friends would almost be willing to see him retire, in order to be rid of the Sherman resignation rumor.

Gum chewing, whatever it may be at present, will soon be a sign of patriotism. Every time a young woman buys a package she will be helping the government to carry

on the war. Populist statesmen will be sure to see

that the governor of Maine has refused to the handiwork of the "money power," in the with Lee's, \$3 shoe on his sweetbread neck. government's failure to bombard Havana

> Spain will find the consequences every bit as serious as if she had consented to hear that ultimatum.

The vessel that flies the Spanish flag in the vicinity of Havana now is almost certain to have some lively experiences.

The war doesn't measure up with the country's aroused patriotism. The president calls 125,000 men and 2,000,000 answer

Perhaps on account of the scarcity of coal, the Spanish fleet is waiting till the war is over before coming over to thrash

The pen with which the president signed

the war resolutions might be presented to

General Gomez. In this case the pen is mightler than the machete. The fact that a war tax of a dollar barrel is to be placed on beer doesn't necessarily mean that our dogs of war are

to wear beer tags on their collars. From the number of them who want to enlist, the Kansas people are apparently inclined to take Mrs. Lease's advice and raise less corn and more of the other

Now that there are no American consulates in Spain the people of that country are compelled to find other methods of showing their patriotism than by breaking

KANSAS TOPICS.

It is stated that Senator Baker and Congressman Curtis have agreed to get Col-onel Hughes an appointment as brigadier general as soon as Kansas has troops enough in the field to form a brigade.

"The end is in sight," says the Howard Courant, "now that Governor Leedy has authorized Sol Long, of Grenola, to or-ganize a company of Elk county bucca-

Major Drumhiller, of Phillips county, says he has a regiment of Sixth district riflemen ready for the fray, and he wants charitable institutions, of which the world Governor Leedy to make it a place right

"I am ready to take the oath to support

the constitution," said a Topeka loafer grandiloquently to the recruiting officer. "Better take the oath to support your family," growled the recruiting officer, who is dead to sentiment. The Wichita Eagle says Jerry Simpson's

vote on the war measure was not needed to display his position. Old soldiers who get pensions through him found out that long ago. A lot of society girls in Wellington have

volunteered to go to Cuba as army nurses, but it is observed that when their little brothers stub their toes they still have to go to their mothers for a bandage. Daisy Dunham, daughter of a "Katy" engineer at Parsons, wrote to the president offering her services as a nurse and receiv-

ed a nice little letter in reply, saying that the war secretary had her offer and would take it under consideration. "It isn't so singular that the Spaniards call us 'Yankee pigs,' " said a man yester-day. "We call them 'butchers' and butchers most always have to do with pigs."

Captain William Schwartz, who is rais ing a company at LeRoy, helped capture Jeff Davis and received part of the reward that had been offered for the Confederate

A hasty calculation at the state house shows that already 27,756 Kansas troops have offered their services to Governo Leedy. As the Kansas quota in the first call is only about 2,300, it can readily figured how many men are doomed to disappointment.

Balle Waggener sailed from New York for Key West yesterday, and hopes along to Cuba in time to see some of the fighting. His colored coachman said to Judge Horton: "Mistah Wag'nah better not go pestercating 'round dem Spanish, 'er fust ting you all know de Missouri Pacific gwine to need a new lawyer. done told Mistah Wag'nah so, but he's too wahm headed to take advice from a cul-

Colonel Fred Funston says that he will be ready to die and go to glory when he can ride up to his old insurgent associates, himself at the head of a Kansas regiment. He says the insurgents will give the Kansas crowd a welcome they will never for-The people of Fort Scott marched around

town with banners and bands and guns and concluded their patriotic celebration by burning an effigy of General Weyler o the court house grounds. The Monitor says that no such scene was ever presented in At Osage City 500 school children formed

themselves into a hollow square around the flag and saluted it. It is said that the children performed this ceremony without any prompting from the elders.

At Washburn college, in Topeka, the young men have formed a military comoany and are ready for the war. were on parade yesterday attended by fifty girls of the same school who wore badges of the Red Cross Society and anunced themselves ready to take the field

Henry Allen, editor of the Ottawa Herald, has gone to Key West, where he expects to secure a place as war correspondent for ome Eastern newspaper.

When the soldiers were leaving Fort Leavenworth one of them wept as he bade his wife and child good-by, saying: "I wish I did not have to go and leave you Burt Campbell, of Troy, was standing near and he grabbed the soldier's gun with the exclamation: "You stay right here and I will go in your place!" Campbell really thought he could make the exchange and was badly disappointed when the soldier pushed him aside and entered the train.

A remarkable sight was presented at the Topeka depot on Friday afternoon when the colored troops went through. Handsome and stylish white girls crowded around the cars and traded their hatpins. earrings and other adornments for cartridges and for buttons off the soldiers coats. Some of the soldiers had to part with nearly every button on their blouses. One handsome yellow girl sprang to the platform of one of the cars and kissed a big, black sergeant with a resounding smack, when the whole troop set up a yell. "I never saw anything like it," said an officer of the regulars as his train stood at the Topeka depot. "If we don't get to the front pretty soon every one of vs will become the helpless victim of gout or dyspepsia. At every town we have passed since crossing the western line of Kansas the women have been at the depot with fine things to eat. Those boys in there are loaded to the muzzle with pound cake and jelly and it will be worse handling bucking bronchoes to break them

into hardtack and bacon.' "A good many Kansas boys," says the Wichita Eagle, "believe that the first battle between the Spanish and the Americans will be in this fashion: Both armies drawn up opposite; General Bianco steps forward and gives a warwhoop: General Lee steps forward and yodels. They fight Blanco presses Lee back: the American army groans; then with a quick twist, Lee disarms Blanco, who falls to the ground

The Spanish army surrenders."

Here is the Oklahoma war song, said to have been written by the redoubtable Cap-tain John T. Taylor, the soldier-patriot, of Guthrie:

Polish up my rubber saber. Dig me up my blunderbuss; I'll forsake my field of labor And will fight the Spanish cusa I'll have none of moderation, For my spirit's sorely tried; Naught will soothe my perturbation But a piece of Spanish hide. Do you hear me? Clear the track!

When I start there's hell to pay The Journal is in receipt of a letter from an oldtime Kansan who has something to say of Kansas in the war of the rebellion

Those who know me best all fear me,

Don't stop the way!

"Noting that Captain Phillips, of Tope ka, claims to have been first to offer a volunteer company for service in the Cuban war. I am reminded of some occurrences of the past. When Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861, Captain Cloud, of the Emporia guards, was at Topeka to secure commissions for the officers of the company, which was a militia organization gotten up to protect citizens against raids from the Indians. On the 23d of April reports were received at Topeka of Linoln's call for volunteers, and Captain Cloud at once tendered to Governor Charles Robinson the services of the Emporia guards. A little later, on the afternoon of the same day, Captain Dan McCook, of the Shields guards at Leavenworth, tendered his command. At that time the latter said to Captain Cloud: 'If this war lasts three years I will have a brigadier's sash or six feet of earth.' Poor boy, he received both, having been killed at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864. President Lincoln had commissioned him as a brigadier general, and his coveted sash adorned his remains when they were deposited in the contingent six feet of earth. Captain Cloud becam major of the Second Kansas infantry, and later colonel of the Tenth infantry and the Second and Fifteenth Kansas cavalry. He still survives, as a citizen of Missouri and is able and willing to enter the field again if necessary. He would very much like to close a fine military history by fighting Spaniards. He began by fighting the Mexicans in 1846." . . .

The announcement that Colonel Fred Funston has been tendered and has accepted the colonelcy of the first regiment of Kansas volunteers suggests the belief that he is taking desperate chances in violating parole upon which he was released when in the hands of the Spanish as prisoner. To be sure. Colonel Funston has taken the advice of certain regular army officers at Fort Leavenworth, who inform him that a close interpretation of the military code will not make him liable, but the unfortunate fact remains that it may be the Spaniards who will do the final in terpreting, and they are not likely to make it according to American opinions. The parqle carried by Colonel Funston provides that he shall perform no further service in the insurgent army, and technically his enlistment in the American army may not constitute a breach, but it will undoubt edly be held by the Spaniards that he agreed not to perform further service against the Spanish arms in the cause of the insurgents, and in harmony with this view they are likely to execute Colonel Funston if he falls into their hands. However, the colonel is no doubt pretty convinced that he will not fall into the hands of the Spaniards. The American armies are going to Cuba with the settled purpose of inducing the Spanish brother to do the great heft of the falling.

The Pulpit and War.

From the Philadelphia Pre It is creditable to the pulpit that its utterances on the Cuban question have in the main been marked by a broad comprehension of the issue at stake and by earnest desire to treat the matter on the high ground of religion and humanity. There have been but few exceptions to take to ministerial comments on the progably to the present conjuncture of affairs, and much to commend. The few exceptions have resulted from a failur grasp the situation in its entirety and to see beyond the temporary results. The great majority of ministers of all denominations have been able to discern that while war is antagonistic to the spirit of the gospel, they preach that there are crises in human affairs when there is no other resort but an appeal to arms, and that the present is such a crisis.

The utterances of two eminent preachers illustrate this point. One is from Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth pulpit, Brooklyn. In a recent sermon he said:

lyn. In a recent sermon he said:

"There are times when combat is necessary, when war brings peace to a suffering and distressed people. The history of the world would have been much poorer than it is if there had been no wars, * • • The United States has certain duties to perform for its sister nations. The Cubans may be as bad as the Spaniards, or they may be worse, but whatever may be the rights of the Cuban cause, we know, and have known for some time, that warfare has been waged in Cuba which has violated every code of civilized warfare. The United States has no right to stand by and permit such atrocities to be committed almost within her borders. If the time is at hand when intervention should come, our people are ready."

Dr. Abbott has evidently no sympathy

Dr. Abbott has evidently no sympathy with the peace-at-any-price ministers and no admiration for a nation that would shirk its duty to its neighbors. He does not shut his eyes to the sufferings of the thousands who have died of starvation in Cuba and try to cloud the question by asking if it is right to kill 10,000 ir order to revenge the death of the crew of the Maine. He recognizes the claims humanity, and while acknowledging that war is a terrible thing admits that good will come of it when waged for a just cause, such as the freedom of Cuba. Another ministerial utterance quoting is that of the Rev. Dr. Tucker,

president of Dartmouth college. The Springfield Republican has the following concerning his sermon last Sunday:

"In discussing the national crisis President Tucker, of Dartmouth college, in his sermon on Sunday, recognized that we are undertaking the serious work of attempting to set another nation's house in order, to rebuke another nation's inhumanity, to secure freedom without the limits of our own territory, 'Are we in the spirit to do this business?' he asked. 'Have we a national conscience which can be made equal to the task?' And making haste to answer his own deep propounding. Dr. Tucker declared: 'That I must believe, otherwise I cannot understand how God has put it upon us. I cannot believe that it is mere vainglory, mere revenge or passion, which is stirring the heart of the nation.'"

Those who have claimed that it is bragconcerning his sermon last Sunday:

Those who have claimed that it is braggadocio and not moral enthusiasm which actuates the American people at the present time would do well to read Dr. Tucker's utterances. The former would quickly ex haust itself. It would have been expended long ago. Only a firm moral conviction gradually but surely formed, could sustain the nation in the stand it is now taking or the Cuban question. The pulpit along the great majority of the people see that the government is acting in the interests of mankind, and that no higher duty ever devolved upon a nation than to put a stop to the suffering and end the horrors enacted for years on the island of Cuba

Cuba's Case in a Nutshell.

From the London Truth.
All colonies have a right to become independent of the mother country if they so please; but never had any colony a better ground for adopting this course than Cuba The attempt of Spain to maintain her sway in that island has been characterized by hideous atrocities, and the civil war has been encouraged by the persons sent from Spain to end it, in order that they may make money. Cuba is almost ruined; its people are starving. The end of the war is as far off, so far as Spain is concerned. as it ever was. Under these circumstances, the determination of the United States to secure to Cuba her independence is worthy of all praise.

When Jerry "Holds His Jaw."

From the Washington Post.

Representative Simpson enlivens many a debate with his pithy remarks and is generally ready to hit a heavy blow whenever the Republicans propose to spend gov-ernment money. But when it comes to the subject of pensions, Mr. Simpson always remains silent. There is a reason for this Born in New Brunswick, where the people are commonly called "blue noses," he was nevertheless a naturalized citizen of the United States before the war broke out, and promptly enlisted in the volunteer army. It was not till he had learned something new about the wiles of civilization, having served some time in congress, that he saw a chance to apply for a pen-sion on account of his four months' service with an Illinois regiment in the pension bureau there now reposes the following

Original claim No. 1.173 907. Certificate

Jeremiah Simpson, Medicine Lodge, Kas. Company A. Twelfth Illinois volunteers.

Applied February 12, 1896; served from April 17, 1861 to August 1, 1861, Alleged disability-Disease of the digestive

organs, liver trouble and rheumatism, No medical record.

Examined by third board, Washington D. C., February 13, 1896, and rated by the pension bureau at \$12.

And Representative Simpson, therefore, has had reason to feel unusually chipper during the present congress, for he came back in better financial condition than he enjoyed when he went out of the Fifty-third congress, as the Farmers' Alliance candidate, to private life at Medicine Lodge, on the tidal wave of Republican

Harrah for American Women! From the St. Louis Republic.

In celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Lexington the St. Louis chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave proof that now, in the face of war with a foreign nation, its members are imbued with the same fine spirit that animated the patriots of this country's earlier

"Above them all." said the historian of the local chapter, in speaking of Uncle Sam's array of armed force now ready for conflict with Spain, "there waves the stars and stripes, the flag of our own dear native land. We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, descendants of heroes and of the heroic wives and mothers who braved the dangers of pioneer life, we form Red Cross societies and relief corps to nurse the sick and wounded."

They are right, these brave women of the present day. The good old flag of our county waves proudly over the army and navy of the United States now in line of battle, and under its folds the men of that army and navy, regulars and volunteers alike, are eager for the word that sends them to the front to avenge the Maine and to free another people on the American continent. And, just as in the splendid days of the American Revolution, the women of America are quick to spring to their own posts of duty, pluck and love of country moving them to patriotic devotion as it moved their great-grandmothers, the heroines of Continental times.

All honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution! They do credit to their blood and to the traditions that come to them with that blood.

Afraid of Lee.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A noticeable feature of the Jefferson birthday dinner in Washington last week was what was left out of the programme. This was in consequence of the refusal of the committee of arrangements to invite Corsul General Lee, then just returned from Havana, to be present as a guest of honor, the result being that he was not invited at all. This has naturally been attributed to the jealousy of the friends of Mr. Bryan lest the popular Virginian should overshadow the former at a function at which he was expected to be prinress of the events which have led inevit- cipal figurehead. There is reason to believe that these arguments founded, for if General Lee had been present it would have been impossible to prevent him from being the hero of the occasound money Democrat during the cam paign of 1896, though declaring that if he were in the country at the time he would cast his vote for Bryan. And it now seems probable that he may be a rival of Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1900, the enthusiasm pretty certain to be aroused by his presence at the Jeffersonian dinner might have proved very awkward for the Nebraskan.

Another Athanasius.

From the New York Tribune

Amid the wild and whirling words that emanate from various more or less spired" journals in Spain, Russia and elsewhere these-of the London Spectator come like a clear bugle blast from that paper which, probably more than any oth er, speaks for the mind, the conscience and the national will of the greatest power of

The Continental powers do not love the American republic, but we cannot imagine that they would be so mad as to risk a war with the whole Anglo-Saxon race, for that is the risk. * If America were really attacked by a great Continental coalition, England would be at her side in twenty-four hours.

That is, beyond question, the exact truth, realized and duly appreciated by this naion, and, we are inclined to think, by all whom it may concern. There is little reason to look for such a crisis. But if Mundum." the Anglo-Saxon Athanasius would not shrink from the issue forced upon it. If that be jingoism, make the

Too Much of a Good Thing, Sometimes

From the New York Sun. According to the Minneapolis Times graphology cannot be used as a means of fortune-telling, but in a majority of cases it is a good guide to the temperament of the writer." Why can't a person's handwriting be used as accurately for purposes of fortune telling? You can tell a person's temperament from his handwriting if you tnow what his temperament is. have changed his style of handwriting a half dozen times, but he hasn't changed his character. Handwriting is deceptive. A nan may be utterly lazy and careless and yet have a clear and formal fist when he writes an application for a free pass. We have known glants of men who wrote a iny and bashful hand, and persons of artemperament who sprawled and sputtered like unwilling boys at a writing chool. Happy is the man who has a good emperament and a good handwriting, but t will not do to depend too much upon Look at the forgers, for instance.

Origin of a Popular Sport.

"Don't fall me," said the aboriginal wom Her husband wrapped a boomerang

round his waist, put half a dozen ston arrows in his quiver and took down his even-foot club. "Don't worry," he said, fixedly, "I'll bring back a cook with me if it takes a

Chivalry and Commercialism. From the Indianapolis Journal.

The colonel-"Yes, sah; stabled, sah ovah a gallon of cidah-swee cidah at that-has cost the lives of twenty of Kaintucky's bravest sons, sah.

The Yankee-"Huh, that is nothing. We had a lawsuit over a calf in our neigh-borhood that cost over \$11,000."

KEEPING A HEART.

If one should give me a heart to keep, The giver might live at ease or sleep;

It should ne'er know pain, he weary, or weep.
The heart watch'd over by me. I would keep that heart as a temple fate.

Its chaste marmoreal beauty rare I only should know, and to enter there I must hold myself from sin.

I would keep that heart as a casket hid A memory each; as you raise the lif. You think you love again as you did

How I should tremble day after day, As I touch'd with the golden key, Lest aught in that heart were changed, or say That another had stolen one thought away And it did not open to me.

But ah, I should know that heart so well, As a heart so loving and true, As a heart that I held with a golden spell, That so long as I changed not I could foretell That heart would be changeless too

I would keep that heart as the thought of heaven. To dwell in a life apart, My good should be done, my gift be given,

In hope of the recompense there; yea, even . My life should be fed in that heart

And so on the eye of some blissful day, From within we should close the door On glimmering spiendors of love, and stay In that heart shut up from the world away.

Never to open it more. —A. O'Shaughnessy

BIRD SONGS OF MEMORY.

Oh, surpassing all expression by the rhythmic use on Are the memories that gather of the singing of the When as a child I listened to the Whippoorwill at

dark.

And with the dawn awakened to the music of the Then what a chorus wonderful when morning had be-

The very leaves it seemed to me were singing to the The calling on the world asleep to waken and behold The king in glory coming forth along his path of

The crimson-fronted Linnet sang above the river's The Finches from the evergreens, the Thrushes in the

hedge: Each one as if a dozen songs were chorused in his

in gladness sang the Bobolink upon ascending wing

With cheering voice the bird of blue, the pioneer of

spring: The Oriole upon the elm with martial note and clear, While Martins twittered gaily by the cottage window

the Wren. And the army of the Blackbirds along the marsh;

The songsters in the meadow, and the Quall upon the And the Warbler's minor music, made the sympl Beyond the towering chimney'd walls that daily me

my eyes
I hold a vision beautiful, beneath the summer skies
Within the city's grim confines, above the rearing The happy birds of memory are singing clear and

-Garrett Newkirk. "HE KNOWS."

My heart shrinks back from trials which the future may disclose Yet I never had a sorrow but what the dear Lord So I send the coming tears back with the whispered word, "He knows." —Mary G. Brainard.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

becomes necessary" to tear down the old hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was passed or when time or some other destroying element lays the old building in ruins, there will be brought to light a document which doubtless be interesting to the people of that day. This document was placed in the wall of Independence hall last week by the brickwork of restoration. They prepared a rec-ord of their work on parchment, and, after placing it in a hermetically sealed jar. put the whole thing in one of the and built the bricks around it. The paper was addressed: "To the Americans of the Future All Hail!" It set forth the present union rate of wages, the tion of trade and a brief account of the bricklayers' organization. Then follows an epitome of our present difficulty with Spain, and concludes: "Excitement is intense, citizen soldiers drilling incessantly in anticipation of orders to move. The thinking workingman is for peace with honor: but if war it must be he shall eave his family to the charity of the fortune favored and hasten to where his country needs him. Responding to the inspiration these hallowed walls give, we de-

lare: Cuba shall soon be free!" Chicago university wants more money. It has received only \$12,000,000 so far, and there is an annual deficit of \$300,000 as compared with its necessary expenditures President Harper asks Mr. Rockefeller fo 5,000,000, The whole sum, \$17,000,600, is nearly twice as large as all Harvard's pos essions, and nearly four times Yale's endowment. The annual deficit is large nough to run more than one of the ern institutions that are doing very excelent educational work. The Univers hicago's income is only about \$60,000 a year, about 3 per cent on the money in ted, while Harvard's annual expense is \$1,000,000 or more. Chicago's money is ind apparatus, while the receipts from tution are nothing compared with Harvard's.

This is how Oliver Wendell Holmes recorded the outbreak of the civil war: Friday, the twelfth day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at half-past four of the clock in the morning, a cannon was aimed and fired by the authority of South Carolina at the wall of a fortress belonging to the United States. Its ball carried with it the hatreds, the rages of thirty years, shaped and cooled in the mold of malignant deliberation. Its wad was the charter of our national existence. Its muzzle was pointed at the stone which bore the symbol f our national sovereignty. As the of its thunder died away, the telegraph clicked one word through every office of the land. That word was 'War

Europe. Railway engines are not allowed o blow their whistles within the city limits There is no loud bawling by hucksters, and man whose wagon gearing is loose and rattling is subject to a fine. The courts have a large discretion as to fines for noise making. Strangest of all, plano playing is regulated in Berlin. Before a certain hour in the day and after a certain hour in the night the plane must be silent in that musical city. Even during playing hours a fine is imposed for mere pounding on the piano.

Aunt Lizzie Aiken, missionary of the Second Baptist church, Chicago, a veteran war nurse, and friend of General Grant, said the other day: "War! Well, I've been through one and I know the horrors of it. They are horrors, I can tell you. Yet-if war comes, and I were young enough and able enough, I'd go again and help take care of my brave boys. But I was 81 last month, child-81!

In Berlin recently a student who had been "plucked" at examination challenged the professor who turned him down to mortal combat. The professor declined the challenge, but lost caste with the students by so doing. They made him understand that they considered him a poltroon.

Colonel Ingersoll thinks he has discovered blemish on Abraham Lincoln's immortal speech at Gettysburg. He calls attention to the fact that the word "here" is used four or five times too often at its limax. With this redundancy left out, he

allows that the speech is perfect.